

NUMBER 284

INSURANCE.
Fire, Life and Marine.
CAPITAL REPRESENTED:

\$5,088,000.

ford Fire Insurance Company,
Company in the field. Incorporated 1810.
\$1,000,030.

gfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,
Springfield, Mass.
AND SURPLUS, \$450,000

ttan Fire Insurance Company,
oldest Co. in N. Y. Incorporated 1823.
AND SURPLUS, \$600,000.

ara Fire Insurance Company,
New York City.
AND SURPLUS, \$814,000

lix Fire Insurance Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
AND SURPLUS, \$367,717 1/4

olitan Fire Insurance Company,
New York City.
AND SURPLUS, \$340,030

ork Life Insurance Company,
ITALIC TYPE \$2,100,000
E. W. THAYER, Agent,
Cass's Block, Main st., Jacksonville, Fla.

1862
CHANTS! DESPATCH
 "LAST FREIGHT LINE!"
 Proprietors.
 NEW YORK AND BOSTON
 THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.
 HUNDreds of goods at a more expeditious rate than
 any other house running west except the regular Express
 forwarding bills, covering the entire route from
 and Boston, will be given.
 The receipt will be given at 15 Murray's, New
 York, or Washington Street, Boston.
 50 packages.

MERCHANTS' DESPATCH!
 At depot, corner of Hudson and Thomas
 Streets, New York, and Western N. Y.
 Agents, Depot of Freight Depot of Lake Super. N. Y.
 H. W. MILLAR, Sup't.
 Office of the Am. Ex. Co., Jacksonville, Fla. ||
 apr24

D. W. LEWIS
 HAS JUST RECEIVED A
 STOCK
 of Groceries, Bowls-Kiverins, Florida, Pouches,
 and other goods, in fact everything that is popular to
 the people here. Please give a call and examine. All to
 be had at the lowest prices.
 The Powder is good and Flasks, Pouches, &c.,
 are all of the best quality.

Bargains in Millinery.
 DKA is now selling her large stock of new fashionable winter Hats, in Velvet, Satin, and cloth, at sacrifice. In fact, no reasonable price is required, as sales must be made.
HATS GIVEN AWAY!
 Some for her giving goods, and ladies will find as handsome an assortment of millinery as is to be seen in New York.
 Bunches of her customers will be retimmed like new, without any charge.
 Hats may be cut or put in the latest models for a mere nothing. Please call and see, in purchasing elsewhere.
 Address, Young America block, over Ham's, corner, Main street. dc3801t

SHOOP SKIRTS.
 I have received a large invoice of Bradley's Cloth, Ladies', Misses' and Children's.
 Available, Wide Tape, Ocean Foam and other popularities of
Shoop Skirts.
 See them. (ap184t) O. K. BENNETT.

REMOVAL.
 E. B. RICE, ARTIST,
 removed from his car to the corner of Main and Second streets, will make up ladies' and old customers and as many new ones as will call.
 RICE & ARNOLD.
 DENT COURT FOR ROGER COURT.
 Justice, p11t, next John Mitchell, Solomon Hutcheson and Caroline Eychelbacher, announced by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the foreclosure action on the mortgage of A. B. Bell to the O. J. Jones, referees, due and for such purpose by said court, will sell as

THIRTY DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

P. M., all those parcels of land situate in the several counties of Rock and state of Wisconsin and described as lots one hundred and twenty (169), one hundred and thirty-two (200), one hundred and thirty-three (201) and one hundred and thirty-four (202), and two hundred and twenty-one (219), and two hundred and twenty-two (220) Mitchell's first addition to Janesville, according to the plat thereof filed in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county of Rock, and it being necessary to make the amount due the plaintiff in said judgment.—Dated August 28th, 1892.

JAMES H. BISHOP,
Plaintiff.

The above decreed property is postponed under the 26th day of January, 1893, then to be at the place and hour above mentioned.
OCTOBER 26th, 1893

IHA C. JENKE, Referee.

The above decreed property is further postponed Monday, the 27th day of April, 1893, then to be at the place and hour above mentioned.
MARCH 28th, 1893.

IHA C. JENKE, Referee.

Man's Temple of Art!

Fitted up a suit of rooms over Dearborn's corner of Main and Milwaukee streets, where are arranged to furnish the city of Janesville and vicinity with

PICTURES
by any ever produced in this city, where
Photographs of all sizes, Plain or Colored
in all styles or types.

Send a beautiful Ivory Type. Rice is the man
and owner of Kansas City photographs at very
low prices from the price of pictures taken by
others from 50 cents up, according to size and
quantity. His pictures always as cheap as they
can be had in the city.

Illustrations given in the various branches,
instrument of the brush. Views of Horse,
Houses and Cities and other subjects. The
Engine Companies or Military Companies

heart to love, or pictures of deceased friends or
 of their residences.
 of the human face divine,
 want a picture very fine,
 And portrait that will take,
 much more than this you shall ask.
 flowers and lattice of the town,
 and faces fair to look upon,
 and duplicates exchange before
 they go with lustre shines no more.

RICE.

Books, New Books.

New Books just received at the Janesville
 Free Repository.
 THE QUARD, by Josiah Fremont,
 LIZARDON, by Sheldon,
 THOUGHTS OF A COUSIN PARSON,
 by LITTLE TUCK, by Anderson.
 THE CATCHER AND BOOK OF JONATHAN,
 by Calamus.
 by Buckle.
 IN SCIENCE, by Bushnell.
 THE PRISONER'S BONDAGE
 THROUGH THE LIFE OF THE TRAVELER. Edited by
 O. J. DEAKROHN,
 do 30c.

For 20th, 1862

FRESH OYSTERS

—AT—

HEELLOCK'S

select BALTIMORE OYSTERS received daily
 at sale at the lowest market price.
 1862. do 10c

BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

New Monetary System.

by means of securing the respective rights of
 individual property, and of protecting the public
 financial regulations, by:
 Edward Kellogg,

Mary Kellogg Putnam, For sale at the new
of
SUTHERLAND & RIDER.
SUTHERLAND & RIDER
SUTHERLAND & RIDER

INSURANCE.

Fire, Life and Marine.
CASH CAPITAL REPRESENTED:
\$5,099,000.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
 Best Company in the field. - Incorporated 1810.

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,
Springfield, Mass. \$450,000
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company,
The oldest Co. in N. Y. Incorporated 1821.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$500,000.

Managers Fire Insurance Company,
New York City. \$814,000
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,

Menix Fire Insurance Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y. \$307,770 74
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,
New York City. \$180,000
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,

New York Life Insurance Company,
CAPITAL OVER \$2150,000
P. W. HATKIN, Agent,
No. 20, Pease's Block, Main st., Jacksonville, Fla.

1862
MERCHANTS' DESPATCH
FAST FREIGHT LINE!
Hastan Express Co., - Proprietors.
FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON
TO THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.
WARDS goods at a more expeditious rate than
of the line running west except the regular Express
warding bills, covering the entire route from
New York and Boston, will be given.
All goods received will be given at 1 1/2 Murray's, New
York, or Washington street, Boston.
All packages

MERCHANTS' DESPATCH!
Deliver at depot, corner of Hudson and Thomas
streets, New York, and Western R. R. Boston.
Apply to Office of All Freight Depot of Lake and R.
R. or to R. W. HILLAR, Sup't.,
Burlington, Vt.
For the use of the Am. Ex. Co., Jacksonville, Fla. 11
April 26/62

D. W. LEWIS
HAS JUST RECEIVED A
STOCK
of Revolvers, Bowie-Knives, Flasks, Pouches,
and every thing that appertains to
business. Please give a call and examine. All
cheap.
The Powders good and Flasks, Pouches, &c.,
sold at
great Bargains in Millinery.

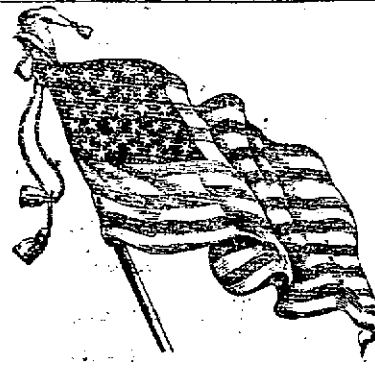
ODEA is now selling her large stock of new
and fashionable winter Hats, in Velvet, Satin,
and all the latest styles. If you are reasonable
will be refused, as hats must be made or
HONNETS GIVEN AWAY!
room for her spring goods, and ladies will find
an handsome assortment of millinery as
cheap as west of New York.
Old Bonnets of her customers will be retouched
as made or cut to order, and the newest models
made for a mere nothing. Please call and see, la-
dies, before purchasing elsewhere.
rooms in Young America block, over Harsh's
Store, Main street. dec30d45

HOOP SKIRTS.
I have received a large invoice of Bradley's Collar
and Ladies', Misses' and Children's
available, Wide Tape, Ocean Frame
and other popular styles of
Hoop Skirts.
and see them. (ap18d45) O. E. BENNETT.

REMOVAL!
R. E. RICE, ARTIST,
removed from his car to the corner of Main
and Milwaukee streets, where he would be hap-
py to call on his friends.

RICE & ARNOLD.
 ABOUT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
 Lawrence, piff, agst John Mitchell, Solomon Huston
 Huston and Capt. John Mitchell, et al.
 The above case was heard by the court, and the
 verdict and by virtue of a judgment of fore-
 closure and sale rendered in the above action on the
 11th day of A. D. 1861, 1 Ira C. Jenks a referee ad-
 dressed a public notice to the court, and the court
 ordered to the highest bidder, at the front steps
 of the U. S. DEPT. OF Wisconsin, in Janesville, on
 the 25th DECEMBER NEXT,
 all the stock P. M. of all those parcels of land situate in the town
 of Janesville, county of Rock and state of Wiscon-
 sin, known and described as lots one hundred and
 one, two hundred and one, two hundred and two,
 three and four, and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26,
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of the human face Divine,
 You want a picture very fine,
 The Ambrosy that Rice will take,
 Are quicker than the dice you shake.
 And gentlemen and ladies of the town,
 Will face fair Rice look upon,
 Should duplicates exchange before
 Her eyes with lustre shines no more
RICE.
New Books, New Books.
 Literary Emporium,
 17 OF THE GUARD, by Josie Fremont.
 BY THE SEASONS, by Sheldon.
 THE THOUGHTS OF A COUNTRY PARSON,
 OF LITTLE TUN, by Anderson.
 THE PARAGON AND BOOK OF JONATHAN, by Coleman.
 IS, by Buckle.
 AFRICA NARRATIVE, by Bushnell.
 THE FUTURE OF THE NATIONS.
 FROM THE LIFE OF THE TEACHER, Retold by A.
 O. J. DEARBORN.
 d. 3004H
 d. 3004H
FRESH OYSTERS
 —AT—
HEELOCK'S
 finest BALTIMORE OYSTERS received daily
 for sale at the lowest market price.
 11th, 1882. d. 3004H
BOOK FOR THE TIMES.
 A New Monetary System.
 Only means of securing the respective rights of
 and own property, and of protecting the public
 from the revolution, and
Edward Kellogg,
 by Mary Kellogg Putnam. For sale at the new
 place of
BUTHERLAND & KIDDER.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Gen. Fremont's Letter.

The campaign of Gen. Fremont in the Shenandoah valley, last spring, has been, we believe, much misrepresented, and we therefore publish his letter of explanation and justification, in regard to the condition of his army corps, when turned over to Gen. Sigel. Gen. Pope says it was demoralized. Gen. Fremont thinks it was not, and gives his reasons for differing with Gen. Pope on this point.

We believe the President gave Gen. Fremont a command in western Virginia, in good faith, intending that he should have an opportunity to demonstrate his qualities as a general, but the enemies of Gen. Fremont in the war department were able to thwart the intentions of the President. Fremont received only a few thousand men, and was ordered west of the Shenandoah mountains, to fight guerrillas in the wilds of western Virginia, with scanty supplies. After a while, Blenker's brigade was sent to him; and were purposely, we believe, directed by McClellan to cross the country on foot, over mountains and across streams, that they might be an unfit for duty as possible when they arrived at their destination.

This corps was on the march nearly two months, when they might have reached Fremont's headquarters in six days, most of the way by railroad. Gen. Rosecrans describes this march, but he does not say, as is the fact, that hundreds of them were lost in swollen streams and mountain gorges. They arrived shoeless, foot-sore and ragged, but in good spirits, brave, patient German soldiers as they were, who believed in Fremont, and followed him without complaint, in the rapid march after Jackson. What they accomplished history will tell—they and their companions, half the numbers of the enemy, under the lead of Fremont, defeated Jackson in two battles, and drove him out of the Shenandoah valley. They accomplished what no other army has yet done in Virginia, compelled Stonewall Jackson to acknowledge them victors. They were not demoralized, but with a free hand, lived on the enemy—that is all. They practiced what Pope wrote in his proclamations, and the nation will think none the less of them for that, especially as their own government failed to furnish them supplies, because its lagging wagon trains could not keep up with them.

The French Mediation Question.

The correspondence between this government and that of France, on the subject of mediation, has been published. It is quite interesting, but so voluminous that we cannot publish it. The French have not yet given up the idea of mediating in our affairs. Their prime minister, Drouin de L'Hays, under the guise of pretended friendship for us and grief for the war which is "desolating the American continent," proposes that "commissioners shall be appointed by the contending parties to discuss terms of conciliation or settlement, while at the same time hostilities should proceed, without interruption. Mr. Seward meets this with a firm and direct denial, and refuses to enter into any such negotiations. In the first place he has no right to do so, and if he had, and terms of separation should be agreed upon, the people of the United States would not submit to it. He is right in this, and his reply is the voice of the loyal people of this country. They will never submit to a division of their territory until they sacrifice a thousand fold more than they have yet done.

The French emperor's sincerity may be questioned. If he laments that wars are desolating America, why is he engaged in unjustified hostilities against Mexico? Let him set the example of peace, and then his advice and interference to stop the effusion of blood among us would look far more consistent. In the meantime, his designs require the closest watching and investigation.

We regret that Mr. Seward did not offer the services of this country as a mediator between France and Mexico. It would have been a cut direct at the meddling Frenchman that would have been perfectly justifiable under all the circumstances.

ILLINOIS NOT DISHONORED.—The Chicago Journal says: "The legislature has adjourned, and the state of Illinois has not been transferred to the southern confederacy; and the measure of dishonor—the armistice resolution—failed to pass, thanks to the energy and good management of the friends of the government. Other measures of an extreme democratic partisan and anti-government character also failed—and all attempts to place the state in a position of antagonism to the war for the Union were successfully frustrated."

It is a matter of congratulation among the friends of the Union, throughout the northwest, that the schemes of the Illinois copperheads were defeated in the legislature. Much of this is due to the tact and good management of the republicans, and something to the change in public opinion adverse to northern secession sympathizers

which has commenced. The influence of Illinois soldiers in the Union army begins, also, to be felt in that state. The failure to pass the armistice resolutions is a victory to the Union cause of immense importance.

A VOICE FROM THE ARMY.

What a Loyal Democrat Says.

From the Madison Journal.

Below we give some extracts from a private letter received by a gentleman from this city, from an officer of a Wisconsin regiment in Grant's army. The writer was a prominent, active and very ultra democrat in this state. What he is now, after over a year's service in the field, and large experience among the southern people, let the following show:

COLLINSVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 25, 1863.

The south will yet fight long and hard, and unless the north keep at them until they are used up, I am much mistaken if they return to their allegiance. If the north backs down one hair's breadth short of that, good bye U. S. A. and everything thereto appertaining. We cannot live with slavery. B. Butcher's sentences are as fair as that point. It must be to the lake, or freedom to the gulf. If decisions were desirable, (which I hold cannot be to any patriot) there is no line (crooked or straight) as Mr. Lincoln said, to separate upon. A state of things would arise that would out Mexico Mexico herself, who has for her intestine quarrels, so long been a subject of contempt among the nations. Why is Butler shelved? Is it to satisfy the "most polished and hypocritical nation of Europe"? If so it is humiliation enough for a century. I would like to have some of the northern friends of the "wayward sisters" encounter the tongue of a secessionist, a real nymph of the cane-brake, with her snuff stick in the corner of her mouth, her husband's yellow children as slaves, and his interesting corpus in the secession army. It would doubtless do them good; they would discover, I think, that conciliation and compromise would be of no use, nor even ornaments.

My main object in writing is to give my opinion on the eternal nigger in his present attitude, and to assure you that if we could live we must fight, fight, and keep fighting. I wrote to Gen. B. Smith the other day. I should be sorry to have to separate from old political friends, but from present indications I fear there is danger of trouble at home. I fear to discover that a traitor in a cool climate is any better than his counter part in a warmer and sunnier land. I conclude with a copy of Gen. Grant's order dismissing Murphy from the service. You may use it as you think best. "One more unfortunate" of the "wayward sister" persuasion. I have no doubt of his deliberate treason.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Important Movements in Progress.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Feb. 13.

We have known for several days that the 9th army corps, formerly Burnside's, had gone from before Fredericksburg to Suffolk, but we did not feel at liberty to publish the fact. It is now, however, announced in the papers, and we thus refer to it. It is believed that Burnside is to resume command of it, and that it is destined to soon go still farther south.

The Pennsylvania reserve has also left the front, and is now in the vicinity of Alexandria.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, 14th.

Important changes in connection with the army of the Potomac have recently taken place. On the 5th of the present month the 9th corps, under Gen. Smith, started for Fort Monroe—supposed destination North Carolina—where it is rumored, Burnside is to command, now that Foster has been called elsewhere.

On the 10th, an Alexandria (Va.) dispatch to the New York papers said: "The Pennsylvania reserve and a great number of regiments belonging to the army of the Potomac are in Alexandria this morning." The New York Evening Post of Wednesday spoke of an important movement in Hooker's army, the results of which could not be damaging to the rebellion.

The New York Times of yesterday says:

"It is rumored that the left grand division (or rather the troops lately constituting it) of the army of the Potomac has received marching orders, and that it will soon embark on transports for Suffolk, Va., via Fortress Monroe."

The World also knows something pertinent to the case. It declares as follows: "A portion of the army of the Potomac has recently effected a change of base under circumstances demanding the utmost secrecy, to prevent advantage being taken of it by the enemy. A knowledge of what was about to be done has been in our possession for nearly a week, and doubtless other leading journals have been kept as well informed by their correspondents and agents."

What all this means we do not pretend to say. If the resolution has been taken to abandon Virginia as a field of active operations, to give Richmond the go-by and send our troops where they can do something, it is to be commended in the warmest terms. We await further developments before we say more.

DOUGHERTIES.—Weeks, secretary of state, of California, thus ventilates his opinion of northern doughfacedness:

God Almighty! Mr. President, (now I'm not swearing,) of all that is low, mean, vile, dirty, degraded, contemptible, utterly disgusting and offensive to the sight, smell and touch—of all the most loathsome reptiles that crawl on the bellies and eat the flesh of man in air or sea, even in hell itself is half so low, half so vile, half so dirty, half so disgusting, half so contemptible, half so disgusting, as a northern sympathizer with rebellion. [Loud cheers and yells, and cries of "give it to 'em." All the elements of such loathsome beasts are in him. There is a chord of feeling still left for an out-and-out southern rebel—a something I could weep, pray for, in him, but a northern doughface—well, he is like the wretched man who went up the hill in one of the mountain counties with a load of charcoal; piece by piece it fell out, until, when the top of the hill was reached the wagoner, turning round, saw what had happened and stood perfectly still. A friend, who knew what an awful blasphemy he was, said, "Why don't you swear?" The fellow shook his dejected head and said, "It's no use; I can't do justice to the subject."—Oregon Weekly Times.

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the New York Herald says there are unmistakable indications of a change in public opinion throughout that country. The British Tories have calculated so strongly on the southern rebels coming out victorious that they are getting discouraged at the length of time the north is continuing the contest. They are now finding out that they are just beginning to fight.

It is stated on the authority of the eastern papers, that Gen. Schenck will resign his place in congress, he being unwilling to leave the army while the war remains on hand. This will give the infamous copperhead Vallandigham another opportunity to get into congress, or at least to make the attempt.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FROM THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

SENATE.—Mr. Howard called up the bill to prevent and punish frauds against the government.

Mr. Cowan said the second section provided that every person contracting to furnish supplies of any kind to the army or navy, and every person who procured or aided to procure any claim for any such supplies, should be considered in the military or naval service and subject to military laws and regulations.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., said the bills of congress had long with accumulations of fraudulent contracts. The government was doing what it could, but found it had no law to reach these cases.

After discussion, the second section was stricken out and the bill passed.

Mr. Harlan called up the bill to establish the gauge of the Pacific railroad and its branches. It makes the gauge four feet and eight and a half inches.

Mr. McDougal thought the senate better not go into a discussion on railroad gauges. The gauge was fixed now at five feet.

The bill was postponed till Tuesday.

Mr. Grimes moved to take up the bill authorizing letters of marque and reprisal.

Mr. Trumbull objected. He saw no reason for such a bill, and no reason for using letters of marque against rebels.

Mr. Sumner also opposed its consideration. He was in favor of the government taking the merchant marine, if necessary, and he was opposed to privateering.

The motion was agreed to—41 to 6.

Mr. Grimes offered a substitute authorizing the president, in all domestic and foreign wars, to issue letters of marque as he deems fit, and make all useful rules and regulations.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill was postponed and the senate went into executive session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dawes called up the report of J. B. McLeod as member from the 2d congressional district of Virginia; also the report adverse to W. W. Winn, the contestant.

After explanations, the report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Dawes called up the report adverse to John D. Rogers, claiming his election from a district composed of portions of the districts represented by Messrs. Maynard and Clemens. The report was adopted.

The house rejected Mr. Cox's resolution that Mr. Byington was duly elected, and discharged the committee on elections from further consideration of Mr. Byington's memorial contesting Vandever's seat.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 14.

The legislature has finally adjourned. All the pet measures of the democracy have been defeated, while the republicans have carried nearly all they could have possibly expected.

The attacks upon the Governor fell still-born, the committees of investigation not even daring to make reports. The senate committee on this subject have pronounced the charges utterly without foundation.

The committee of investigation into his expenditure of war funds have been discharged by an almost unanimous vote of the senate, the two leading democrats in that body speaking in favor of such discharge.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

Fremont has made another demand to be placed in active service somewhere. He does not ask for any particular command, but only requests that if the President has any use for him, as Major General, he should promptly put him to that use, and that he has further desired, if his request is not complied with, to resign his commission in the army, being willing to hold a place for which the President may deem fit to regard as this declaring him unfit.

Fremont was on the floor of the senate to day, where he was warmly welcomed by Messrs. Wade, Sumner, Chandler, Wilcox and others.

It is stated that Butler's destination is finally decided on—that he was to have received his orders this evening.

The President and Secretary of War are maturing a plan for the organization of the fighting black population of the country.

Lieut. Col. David, of Foster's staff, arrived here to-day, from Port Royal, bearing dispatches to the government.

He speaks of our operations there as progressing most favorably, and of there being no grounds for discouragement at the prospects.

General Gorman has been relieved from active duty, and ordered to Memphis, to await there the action of the court of inquiry into his alleged cotton speculations, and other charges against him.

New York, Feb. 15.

The steamship Asia, from Liverpool the 31st ult., via Queenstown the 1st, arrived to day.

It is assumed by several writers that the Emperor Napoleon's proposal to the United States is a preliminary step to more important action, and, if refused, recognition of the Confederacy will probably follow, whether England joins or not. It is reported that the proposal was submitted to Sidiell in advance, and that he and other secretaries pronounced it entirely inadmissible.

There are rumors of a new difficulty between the British and Washington governments, owing to the seizures of English vessels too near the Bahama coast.

The Emancipation demonstration at Exeter Hall was a most enthusiastic affair, and, in point of numbers, was one of the most important since the days of the Corn Law League. The resolutions reiterated the sentiment of the Emancipation Society, and expressed great sympathy for the North. Hostile amendments were promptly voted down, and the resolutions carried almost unanimously. The London Times was denounced amidst groans and hisses. Similar meetings were held at Bradford and other towns.

The operatives at Bradford adopted a memorial thanking America for the relief afforded, and suggesting assistance to emigrate there as a more effectual way of affording relief.

The Times indulges in a most gloomy picture of the present crisis in America, both military and financial.

Sir Robert Peel, in a speech, declared himself favorable to a separation of the North and South, and strongly condemned Lincoln's Emancipation edict.

The French Senate voted an address to the Emperor, with only one dissenting vote.

The Polish insurrection still smolders, but nothing important has occurred. Warsaw was tranquil.

New York, Feb. 16.

Gen. Sherman arrived at Washington yesterday from Arkansas.

An officer from Grant's army, who has arrived here, reports that our forces in full strength are around Vicksburg. The work on the canal is making satisfactory headway. The new channel is six feet, and the water current is rapidly increasing.

A fugitive from Arkansas states that there are three hundred rebels who defy the rebel conscript law, in the mountains

of Clark county, while thousands more, in Montgomery county, are openly defying the rebels. They are supplied with powder and lead by one of their number, formerly in the rebel ordinance service.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

SENATE.—Evening session.—Mr. Chandler called up the bill for the relief of the crew of the ship Nightingale which was passed. The senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill enrolling and calling out the national forces. The pending amendment of Collamer was adopted.

Clark moved an amendment, which was adopted, allowing a person drafted to be exempted by procuring a substitute or paying a sum of money not exceeding three hundred dollars, to be fixed by the secretary of war, but failing to appear or procure a substitute, or pay the required sum, to be arrested and tried by court martial.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment, which was adopted, to make the first class include those between the ages of 20 and 35 instead of 18 and 35.

Mr. Sumner moved an amendment that all ministers of the gospel be exempt. After discussion the amendment was rejected.

The bill was reported to the senate and the question occurred on agreeing to the amendment excepting the governors and judiciary of the states.

Mr. Trumbull favored the amendment.

Mr. Dixon thought it highly important that all should be included, as it would tend to allay any dissatisfaction that might arise.

Mr. Rice said if the bill did not exempt those exempted by state constitutions there would be a revolution. [Several voices, "Oh, no, no, no!"]

Mr. McDougal said, if there was to be a revolution in the north, let it come; he did not believe there would be any such revolution.

Mr. Rice wanted senators not to touch the constitution of any state. The amendment was not concurred in—17 against 19.

Mr. Wilson renewed the amendment to exempt members of congress. Rejected, 16 to 20.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

The ways and means committee will report the bank bill as it passed the senate.

The senate amendments to the loan bill will be considered by the committee to-morrow, and will at an early day be reported back to the house. It will be acted on in connection with the bank bill. It is conceded now by the opponents of the bank bill that it will become a law. They admit also that the senate amendment to the finance bill, taxing banks, will be retained, although the house will strike it out.

This will make the bank bill operative.

The statement published in the Washington papers that Gen. Sherman is in this city is an error. There is no reason to suppose him absent from his command.

New York, Feb. 17.

There is nothing important respecting military movements reported from the army of the Potomac.

The Herald's correspondence from Port Royal is to the effect that a difficulty occurred as to the right of command to the troops of Foster's expedition that place; the latter officer insisting that he should within the jurisdiction of Hunter's department, the supreme command of his own men still rested on himself, as being a portion of the 18th army corps.

Gen. Hunter questions by assuming command of Foster's troops and regarding them as reinforcements to the 18th army corps, of which he is chief, and requiring Generals Nagle and Ferry to report to him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

World's special.—Fremont's new command is said to be Texas, and is independent of the gulf. This change it is asserted by Fremont's friends, sends Butler back to New Orleans.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 15, 1863.

Herald's special.—Richmond papers of the 14th inst. have received Charleston dates to the 13th. The French war steamer Milan passed our bar, yesterday, from Baltimore bound to Port Royal. She is expected here this week.

The frigate Independence maintains her position permanently among the blockading squadron of Charleston. A Yankee picket was captured, Wednesday evening, by our scouts, on Hilton Head Island. He confirms the intelligence of the impending attack on Charleston, and thinks it will be made.

The bill authorizing the impressment of slaves and property for the use of the army, together with resolutions were reported, directing the committee on judiciary to report a bill providing for the sale of all negroes taken in arms against the confederates, the proceeds to be divided among the captors.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, Feb. 17th.

The steamer Creole, from New Orleans, Jan. 30th, has arrived. Barks have issued orders regarding the navigation of the Mississippi river. Barks engaged in private trade, except those engaged in coastwise or foreign commerce, also prohibiting the foreclosure of mortgages against loyal citizens, exempting the property of loyal citizens from forced sale as to debts and obligations incurred subsequent to the date of this order, which shall have remained uncalled for six months.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 15, 1863.

Two expeditions have just returned with satisfactory results. The contraband traffic between the rebels and Maryland and Virginia, is broken up. Also preventing the enforcement of the rebel conscription ordered to take place in the counties on the coast, from the 10th to the 15th.

Large quantities of mules, provisions and horses were seized. A large number of contrabands returned with the expedition. Among the captures were two large mail bags, several citizens engaged in smuggling, some rebel soldiers and rebel signal officers. Several vessels used in conveying supplies across the Potomac were captured and destroyed.

New York, Feb. 17.

Flour 54c better, at 1,047.50 for extra; extra, 7,507.80 for R. O. Wheat 142c better, at 1,404.10 for Chicago spring; 1,604.17 for Milwaukee club; 1,674.73 for red western. Corn 1c better and active, at 94a5c. Pork a shade firmer.—Whisky, 66c.

Stocks active and better. Gold 55½.

HOVES.—Mr. Porter reported a bill, which passed, changing the time of holding the circuit court in Indiana.

The Indian appropriation bill passed.

The house resumed the consideration of the Louisiana election cases.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

A more hopeful feeling exists here regarding military and naval affairs in consequence of favorable accounts from all parts. No change in the department of the Pacific is contemplated. There is the best authority for saying the General Shields will not be sent to supercede Wright, as reported.

So!—The New York Herald says that "Orator Fields, Nincompoop Dean and Confidence Cassidy" were exceedingly anxious to make a bargain with the republicans of the assembly, and thereby the game was lost, and they were sent to the Calicut as a traitor and corruptionist.

Legislative Summary.

MADISON, Feb. 16.

SENATE.—Senator Hopkins introduced a resolution for a Wisconsin state flag, the description to be reported by a joint select committee, and the flag, if adopted by the legislature, to be furnished by the governor to those regiments in the service whose original state flags are torn worn for use, and the old flag returned to the governor and preserved by him as mementoes of the bravery of Wisconsin troops. The resolution was adopted, and Senators Hopkins and Mitchell were appointed on the committee.

A memorial to congress, asking for the erection of a general hospital within the state for the accommodation of sick and disabled Wisconsin soldiers, passed.

Senator Hopkins' bill in relation to the trial of officers against joint stock companies, and the bill to amend an act to amend the law relating to the granting aid to Wisconsin volunteers in the United States service. This bill, as we noted when it was introduced, is designed to extend the same aid to the families of drafted men as to those of volunteers.

The senate concurred in the assembly resolution directing the state superintendent of public instruction to codify the school laws. This resolution authorizes the performance of a task which has long been needed, and one which is fortunate for the state that the legislature should have placed in such competent hands.—Journal.

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing under date of February 12th, says:

"The steamer Arago, from Port Royal, this morning, brought as passengers a large number of army officers, most of whom are very communicative as to military and naval operations in that region, but their 'news' is not the kind to be put in print. But this much may be said with safety, that if everything has gone well since Tuesday last, Savannah ought to be in this time in our possession. A special messenger from Gen. Foster to Washington went south by the 11 o'clock train this morning. He was in great haste, so much so that in order to catch the train he had to leave his baggage on board the steamer."

"Appropos: I had a conversation this morning with a gentleman who left Charleston on the 20th ult., and who came north by way of Tennessee and Kentucky. He says there is no doubt, whatever, that Fort Sumter is iron clad, and mounted with a number of 11-inch guns. The people in and around the city were, in their preparations to evacuate their homes, in anticipation of an early bombardment. A great many submarine torpedoes had been placed at the entrance of the harbor, which, moreover, was so blocked up with sunken vessels that it was deemed impossible even for our light-draught iron-clads to enter. The rebels also have a number of fire-ships."

LEAVING MASSACHUSETTS OUT IN THE COLD.—Upon this subject the Springfield, Massachusetts, Republican has the following suggestive paragraph:

"One of our high state officials lately received a letter from the committee on education in the Missouri legislature, to the effect that as Missouri was to become a free state by the action of the present legislature, and that not through the mere good pleasure of the people, but through the demand of the people, the next thing to be provided for was a system of popular education. And as the engraving of the Massachusetts system upon the newly made free state offered the readiest as well as the best means of securing the object desired, all our educational records, and such genuine information as could be furnished otherwise, were solicited. To our mind this looks marvelously like a realization of that darling dream of the copperheads, leaving Massachusetts out in the cold. The presumption is that when Missouri shall have become a free state, with the zeal and enthusiasm of a new convert to the true faith, she will find herself in infinitely closer sympathy with our old commonwealth than with the half converted and doubtfully inclined free states more immediately upon her borders. The copperheads of Indiana and Illinois will probably wake up some of these fine mornings to find an uncomfortable 'fire in the rear.'"

TRAHERY OF FEMALE REBELS.—ATTACK ON GEN. MCARTHUR'S FLEET.—On the 21st ult., a division of the 13th army corps organized by and under the command of Gen. McArthur, and comprising altogether about ten thousand men, with artillery, commissary and quartermaster stores, left Memphis for the purpose of joining McClelland's army near Vicksburg.

The above mentioned division embarked on fourteen large steamers which had been seized by orders of the war department, and the troops included several regiments and batteries from Missouri and Iowa, and the 14th, 18th, and a part of the 16th and 17th Wisconsin regiments; Gen. McArthur hoisting the flag, and taking the lead in the fleet. The fleet was followed by all the other boats of the fleet in proper regular order, and the run down to Napoleon was made without any trouble or difficulty, sailing only by daylight, and tying up at dark on account of guerrillas. On the second day all went well with the majority of the fleet, but towards afternoon the "City of Madison" being a slow boat, unarmed, and heavily laden with commissary stores, fell gradually some miles behind all the others, when on rounding a point, some ten miles from the shore, and large from the shore, without doing any personal injury, she passed on until opposite the village of Greenville, Mississippi, when being pretty well in shore, several ladies came outside one of the houses and waved white handkerchiefs, which apparently loyal greeting was answered by a similar display of white cambric from the captain, second pilot, and others who were enjoying the pleasant view of the southern shore. When in an instant a shot from a gun about a dozen rebel rifles, lying in ambush on the river side, and a shower of balls rattled on the pilot house and vicinity, many of them passing through the stout planks with which the sides of the pilot house were protected, and one of them striking Capt. Shrewsbury, passing through, and lacerating the right leg. A second and a third volley followed in rapid succession, severely wounding an officer in the shoulder, and the boat got into range. On the lagged vessel coming up with the fleet, she was down and reporting the dastardly attack. Gen. McArthur immediately ordered Surgeon Cassell, of the 1st Wisconsin artillery, to report on the "City of Madison" to attend the wounded, which he did, and on the following day reported the cases progressing favorably.

A very general feeling of indignation prevailed among the officers and troops at the cowardly attack, and there of total annihilation of the village of Greenville, were loudly and generally made, and it was not doubt to be acted on by the next armed fleet passing that locality.

We saw, yesterday, a somewhat significant watch chain. It was a small butternut, scraped and varnished, with a slender pivot running through it, having on one end a ring, and on the other a flat copper-head. It was very neatly executed, but it was a piece of jewelry.—Cincinnati Commercial.

Considerable of a business is now done in New York in manufacturing iron powder from Paris for the ladies of Japonica,

